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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/989,814	11/20/2001	Robin D. Wilson	VIGN1410	1585

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EXAMINER

PAULA, CESAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/989,814

Applicant(s)

WILSON ET AL.

Examiner

CESAR B. PAULA

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 17-19 and 21-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 17-19 and 21-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the RCE amendment filed on 6/15/2006.

This action is made Non-Final.

2. In the amendment, claim 30 has been added. Claims 1-8, 17-19 and 21-30 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 17, 21, and 30 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 17-19, and 21-29 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by MyYahoo.com Help Pages, Archive.org, 1999, hereinafter Yahoo, have been withdrawn as necessitated by the newly found reference.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed on 11/20/2001 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 17-19 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claim 17 recites "making a

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copy of the selected asset when the second object attempts to modify the selected asset and thereafter disabling the second object's ability to utilize the selected asset and enabling the second object to modify and utilize the copy of the selected asset" (lines 7-12). It is still believed that the specification does not appear to describe this limitation in a way that enables one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to disable the ability to use the asset.

7. The rejections of claims 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, have been withdrawn as necessitated by the explanation found in the specification (parag.0034).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-8 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yahoo, in view of Nazem et al, hereinafter Nazem (USPat.# 5,983,227, 11/9/1999).

Regarding independent claim 1, Yahoo discloses a main website—Yahoo.com—having many personalized versions of the main websites-- *wherein one of the web sites is a parent and one of the web sites is a child of the parent*(pages 1-3).

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Moreover, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *wherein the parent has one or more assets and wherein the parent and child are configured to share each of the assets using one of a set of modes consisting of a first mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, but only the first object can modify the asset.*

Furthermore, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *a second mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, and both the first and second objects can modify the asset.* Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *two or more web sites operating on the server.* However, Nazem teaches the storage of live data, and a customized web page for storing the live data on a server's shared memory (col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have stored both main, and custom websites on the same server, because Nazem teaches increasing the convenience of not having to wait for a long time to receive a customized web page(col.4, lines 7-23). This provides the benefit of quickly, and efficiently access the information on the websites.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content--*wherein one of the web sites is a descendant of the child site and wherein the child and the descendant are configured to share one or more assets of the child using one or more of the first, second and third modes* (pages 1-6, 15-16).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website (as the main website), the personalized website, and the additional pages—*descendant--* that incorporate many of the content of the main website -- *wherein if an asset shared between the child is also shared between the parent and the child, the asset is shared and the descendant between the child and the descendant in a mode which is no less restrictive then the mode in which the asset is shared between the parent and the child.* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site--*wherein the parent and the child share a plurality of assets as a set* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts,

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such as news, weather, stock prices, etc., of the main site--*wherein the parent and the child share one or more assets individually* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information which cannot be changed by the personalized site-- *wherein the parent has one or more assets which are not shared with the child* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website which are only shared with the personalized websites-- *wherein the child has one or more assets which are not shared with the parent* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website, only by the personalized site pages which are only shared with the personalized websites -- *wherein each web site can share assets only with direct descendants of the web site--* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

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10. Claims 17-19, and 21-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MyYahoo.com Help Pages, Archive.org, 1999, hereinafter Yahoo, in view of Kelly et al, hereinafter Kelly (USPub. # 2002/00781040 A1, 6/20/2002, filed on 12/19/2000).

Regarding independent claim 17, in light of the 112 rejections above, it is believed that Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites. The user can also rearrange the content in the personalized website (pages 1-11)-- *selecting an asset of a first object, and sharing the selected asset with a second object, wherein the second object is a child of the first object in a hierarchical structure, wherein sharing the selected asset comprises enabling the first object to utilize and modify the selected asset*, Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *enabling the second object to utilize the selected asset until the second object attempts to modify the selected asset, making a copy of the selected asset when the second object attempts to modify the selected asset and thereafter disabling the second object's ability to utilize the selected asset and enabling the second object to modify and utilize the copy of the selected asset*. However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily , and optionally update web pages (0005).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information which cannot be changed by the personalized site, but is edited by the main site -- *wherein the parent has one or more assets which are not shared with the child* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website-- *sharing a second asset of the first object with the second object, wherein sharing the second asset comprises enabling the first object and the second object to utilize and modify the second asset* (pages 1-6, 10-11)

Regarding independent claim 21, Yahoo discloses a main website—Yahoo.com—having many personalized versions of the main website-- *selecting two objects which have a hierarchical relationship wherein a first one of the objects is a parent of a second one of the objects* (pages 1-3).

Moreover, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *selecting one or more assets of the first object: and sharing the selected assets of the first object with the second object. wherein each of the selected assets is shared using a mode chosen from a group consisting of a first mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, but only the first object can modify the asset.*

Further, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *a second mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, and both the first and second objects can modify the asset.*

Furthermore, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content-- *wherein the second object shares one or more selected assets with a third object which is a child of the second object, wherein the one or more selected assets are shared using one or more of the first, second and third modes (pages 1-6, 15-16).*

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website (as the main website), the personalized website, and the additional pages—*descendant*-- that incorporate many of the content of the main website -- *wherein if an asset shared between the first object and the second object is also shared between the second object and the third object, the asset is shared between the second object and the third object in a mode which is no less restrictive than the mode in which the asset is shared between the first object and the second object*(pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site--*wherein the first object and the second object sharing a plurality of assets as a set* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news (containing current events, magazine, etc.)--*class of assets*--, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 24, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news (containing current events, magazine, etc.), weather, stock prices,

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sports scores, etc.--*the class of assets is a child of a base asset class*-- which are shared with the personalized websites (pages 1-9).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts, such as news, weather, stock prices, etc., of the main site--*wherein the first and second object sharing one or more assets individually* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information, which cannot be changed by the personalized site-- *wherein the method further comprises the first object utilizing one or more assets, which are not shared with the second object* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website which are only shared with the personalized websites-- *wherein the method further comprises the second object utilizing one or more assets which are not shared with the first object.* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not

used by the main website, only by the personalized site pages which are only shared with the personalized websites. -- *wherein the method further comprises each object sharing assets only with direct descendants of the object.*-- (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding independent claim 30, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites. The user can also rearrange the content in the personalized website (pages 1-11)-- *two or more web sites; wherein one of the web sites is a parent and one of the web sites is a child of the parent; and wherein the parent has one or more assets used in the presentation of the web site and wherein the parent and child are configured to share each of the assets using a set of modes comprising: a first mode in which both the parent and child can utilize the asset, but only the parent can modify the asset, a second mode in which both the parent and child can utilize the asset, and both the parent and child can modify the asset, , Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: a third mode in which the parent can utilize and modify the asset, but wherein the child can utilize the asset until the child attempts to modify the asset, at which time a copy of the asset is generated and the child can utilize and modify the copy of the asset. enabling the second object to utilize the selected asset until the second object attempts to modify the selected asset, making a copy of the selected asset when the second object attempts to modify the selected asset and thereafter disabling the second object's ability to utilize the selected asset and enabling the second object to modify and utilize the copy of the selected asset.* However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected.

The server then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily, and optionally update web pages (0005).

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed on 6/15/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicants state that Yahoo does not disclose that myYahoo page is a child object of the Yahoo web page (page 10, parag.5). The Examiner disagrees, myYahoo page is a child object of the main Yahoo page, because most of the data in myYahoo data is derived or comes (shared) from the Yahoo data (pages 1-11). myYahoo page depends on, and it's linked to the Yahoo page. In other words, myYahoo page is a child page or object of Yahoo page.

12. Applicant's arguments filed on 6/15/2006 have been fully considered but they moot. The Applicants state that Yahoo does not teach the sharing of selected asset until the second object attempts to modify the selected asset (page 7, parag.5). The Applicants are directed towards the rejection of this limitation in light of the newly added reference.

Conclusion

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).


Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

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